

KENTUCKY WHIG.

NIL FALSI ADEAT, NIL VERI NO. ADEAT DICERE.

BY NELSON NICHOLAS.

LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 24, 1825.

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From a Southern Paper.

The Cherokees—David Brown, the accomplished Cherokee, well known in this vicinity, has written an elegant letter to the editor of the Family Visitor, dated Sept 2, giving a very favorable view of the present state of the Cherokee Nation. He describes with the pen of a scholar and in glowing colours, the beauty of the country, the progress of civilization, the flourishing state of trade, agriculture, the arts, etc among those once rude sons of the forest. The present population of the Nation, he states, is 15,563 natives; about 200 whites, and 1277 African Slaves, being an increase of 3563 in six years. We make the following extracts from this interesting letter:

"While men in the nation enjoy all the immunities and privileges of the Cherokee people; except that they are not eligible to public offices. In the above computation of the present year, you perceive that there are some African slaves amongst us, they have been from time to time brought in and sold by white men: they are however, generally well treated, and they much prefer living in the nation to a residence in the United States. There is hardly any intermixture of Cherokee and African blood.—The presumption is that the Cherokees will, at no distant day, co-operate with the humane efforts of those who are liberating and sending this proscribed race to the land of their fathers. National pride, patriotism and a spirit of independence mark the Cherokee character.

The Christian religion is the religion of the nation. Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists and Moravians are the most numerous sects. Some of the most influential characters are members of the church, and live consistently with their professions. The whole nation is penetrated with gratitude for the aid it has received from the United States government and from different religious Societies. Schools are increasing every year; learning is encouraged and rewarded. The younger class acquire the English, and those of mature age the Cherokee system of learning. The female character is elevated and duly respected. Indolence is disconten-

anced.

"Our native language, in its philosophy, genius, and symmetry, is inferior to few, if any in the world. Our relations with all nations, savage or civilized, are of the most friendly character. We are out of debt, and our public revenue is in a flourishing condition. Beside the amount arising from imports, a perpetual annuity is due from the United States in consideration of lands ceded in former periods. Our system of government, founded on republican principles, by which justice is equally distributed, secures the respect of the people. Newtown, pleasantly situated in the centre of the nation and at the junction of Ganashaj and Gususati, two beautiful streams, is the seat of government. The legislative power is vested in, what is denominated in the native dialect, Tsalagi Tinlawigi consisting of a national committee and council. Members of both branches are chosen by and from the people for a limited period. In Newtown a printing press is soon to be established, also a national library and a museum. Immense concourse of people frequent the seat of government when Tsalagi Tinlawigi is in session, which takes place once a year.

"Nothing has excited so much interest, for many years past, as the unhappy fate of our friends and allies the Greeks; and the whole nation deeply sympathizes with them. The news of M'Intosh's death, gave universal satisfaction in the nation. I say, *satisfaction*, the same that is felt when a dangerous rattle-snake is killed.—M'Intosh was a notorious traitor and made great efforts to overthrow our happy domains. His character was well known here; treacherous deeds marked his steps. His intrigues and efforts to blast our dearest hopes and interest, in a disgraceful manner, will not soon be forgotten—his name will long live in the annals of Cherokee history—not as an honourable and patriotic statesman, but a traitor to his country, the most despicable Creek that ever lived. This is the language of every Cherokee and I am persuaded of every honorable man in the United States. Indeed none can bear for to view his character with contempt, and who is there in the whole Cherokee nation to mourn his tragical end? Not one. But I have done, and only room to promise you a letter from the banks of Arkansas, and respectfully to bid you farewell.

Yours truly,

D. BROWN.

From the *Lancet*.

Curious Operation—The operation of transfusion or blood taken from a man and injected into the veins of a woman, who was dying of haemorrhage, was performed about three weeks since under the direction of Dr. Blundell, Lecturer on Physiology and Midwifery at Guy's Hospital.

A poor woman, about 25 years of age was attended whilst in labor, by Mr. Waller, of Aldersgate-street. Nothing particular occurred during the labour, but after the birth of the child and expulsion of the placenta, the womb did not properly contract and during the absence of the medical attendant, flooding occurred to an alarming extent. When visited by Mr. Waller, the patient's pulse, at the wrist was scarcely perceptible, indeed, at times, it could not be felt; the lips and face were of a pallid or death-like hue, and in a word the taper of life was but faintly glimmering.

Under these circumstances, it occurred to Mr. Waller that the operation of transfusion would be a measure to rescue the patient from her perilous situation.

Dr. Blundell was sent for and upon his arrival he found the patient had somewhat rallied; in consequence of which he deemed it better to delay the performance of the operation, for as Dr. Blundell observed to his pupils, this operation is only justifiable in extreme and

otherwise desperate cases. After waiting an hour the patient became worse; she vomited, and was exceedingly restless, which may always be regarded as a very bad symptom; the pulse of the wrist was fluttering, and occasionally not to be felt, and there was that peculiar expression of countenance which can scarcely be described: it may be called "death in the face." It did not appear proper to delay the operation, which was therefore commenced as follows:—The cephalic vein of the right arm was laid bare, to the extent of about an inch and a blunt-pointed bent needle was passed under the vein at the lower part of the opening so as to prevent the efflux of blood. The husband of the patient a robust, healthy young man, was now called in, and two ounces of blood were taken in a full stream, from his arm and received into a conical glass tumbler. An opening of about 1/8th of an inch was made in the vein of the patient, and by means of a syringe and tube the blood abstracted from the husband was somewhat slowly thrown in, towards the heart.—No very obvious effects were produced from this supply of vital fluid; and after a pause of one or two minutes, two other ounces of blood were thrown in soon after this the pulse at the wrist terminated, and there was slight restlessness, or rather desire to change posture, but these symptoms past away in the space of two or three minutes. In consequence of the occurrence of these symptoms it was deemed prudent to wait a while, and after a lapse of five or ten minutes the patient was evidently rallying.

From this period the patient went on improving, and had not a single bad symptom which could be attributable to the operation; the functions of respiration, circulation, and of the chylopoetic viscera were duly performed; the temperature of the surface of the body was of the natural standard: neither was there any subsequent affection of the sensorium, which Dr. Blundell has known to occur in some cases after the operation of transfusion.

The syringe employed was of brass, and well tinned on the inside; to the mouth of the syringe a pipe was fixed, of about two inches in length, of the size of a crow's quill, shaped like a pen at the end, but with a blunt point.

Before the blood was thrown into the vein of the patient, all air was carefully expelled from the syringe by placing the mouth upwards and pushing up the piston until the blood appeared at the end of the tube attached to the syringe.

Dr. Blundell observed this case demonstrated, beyond all cavil, that the blood of a man may be injected, by means of a syringe, into the veins of a woman exceedingly reduced from haemorrhage without causing death.

Whether the syncope which occurred after the injection of the blood was the result of the operation, or of the previous haemorrhage, may be disputed: and admitting the syncope to be the result of transfusion, we should be no more justified in rejecting the operation on this account, than in refusing to employ the lancet in other cases, because it occasionally produces syncope.

As only four ounces of blood were injected, Dr. Blundell admitted that it might fairly be questioned by some, whether the supply of so small a quantity of blood really saved the patient. The doctor however, (and he has seen a great deal of hemorrhage,) is decidedly of opinion, that this timely supply of vital fluid turned the scale in the patient's favour, and rescued her from death.

[This case was related by Dr. Blundell in one of his lectures.]

Some idea may be formed of the rapid progress which we have made in this country, in Medical education from the following statement. We may confidently expect that it is through the increase of Medical knowledge that we shall be able, ultimately, more effectually than by any other process, to put down that system of quackery which has prevailed in some parts of the Union to so alarming an extent, as to call for the official interference of a Jury. As the light of science advances over the country, ignorance and empiricism will disappear before its march; and the people will learn to appreciate the advantages which it offers to them.

[Washington Journal]
Number of Medical Students attending the last Course of Lectures at the different Schools:—University of Pennsylvania, 480; College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, 196; Harvard College, 130; Dartmouth College, 80; University of Maryland, 215; College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of the State of New York, 120; Yale College, 82; Medical College of Ohio, 22; Vermont Academy of Medicine, 124; Transylvania University, 235; Medical School of Maine, 60; Brown University, 40; University of Vermont, 42; Berkshire Medical School, 94; Medical College of South Carolina, 50.—Total, 1970.

CATASTROPHE AT PORTSMOUTH.

Extract of a private letter, dated Portsmouth, Thursday Evening. The horror of survivors, anxiously inquiring for their dearest relatives and friends, was, throughout all the latter part of yesterday, most intense; particularly, as the working men were detained all night in the dock yard, to take measures for the recovery of the bodies of the sufferers.—They are still employed in this object, and it is reported, that the water is to be pumped out of the basin and dock for that purpose.

The anxiety still continues and very numerous are the reports respecting who are supposed to have lost their lives on this occasion. Twenty three bodies have been dragged up, seven of whom were restored by perseverance in the means for restoring suspended animation. All of them had sustained severe fractures, and 2 of them have died since from their wounded state. There are many persons of this neighbourhood still missing and no doubt others that are not residents, as the place abounds with strangers. It is, therefore, still impossible to form a correct judgment of the melancholy loss of life on this memorable and fatal occasion.

Extract of another private letter, dated on Thursday. Yesterday was the day appointed for launching His Majesty's ship Princess Charlotte. A finer launch was never witnessed; but the melancholy accident we are about to record, caused a dejection that will not easily be effaced. To approach the dock wherein the Charlotte lay, it was necessary to cross a foot bridge swung

on the top of flood gates, which separated a basin from another rock; that in which the Charlotte was built, was dry; but the basin, which is of large dimensions (being capable of holding two or three ships,) was full of water. A few minutes before the launch took place, the flood gates, from the heavy pressure of water against them, broke away with a tremendous crash; and the bridge, sixty feet long, crammed with persons eager to get forward, being left suspended gave way in the middle, and the whole mass of individuals were precipitated instantaneously to a depth of thirty feet, and the rush of a body of water caused such a vortex that nearly the whole disappeared, and in a few moments save the struggling of the few that floated, all was hushed. Astonishment, despair, and agony, were depicted on the countenances of all who witnessed this dreadful but momentary scene of horror. The praiseworthy exertions of individuals was, however, in a few moments displayed, particularly by some officers, who dived repeatedly, and in one or two instances were successful in bringing bodies to the surface.—These were instantly carried to the surgery, where, we may say in a few moments, hot baths and warm bedding were in readiness; and by the prompt exertions of Dr. Porte and Mr. Martell, surgeons, assisted by many others of the faculty, the lives of six individuals were preserved. No need of praise can these individuals justice, particularly the two medical men. Those restored to life were Mr. Sabine, of Portsea; Mrs. Mitchell and her daughter; a soldier's wife, his sister and child.

The names of the persons whose bodies have as yet been found, are—Mr Hart; Miss Hart, his daughter; Mr. Hart's nephew; Miss Frogget aged 20; two Miss Knight's aged 13 & 14; Stanfield, a man belonging to the customs; a man named Showers; Nicham, a boy, aged 14; another boy, aged 14; Mr. Hawse, aged 18; a son of Mr. Taylor the painter, aged 14; a child named Bull, aged 2; a boy, named Leal, aged 12; a servant in livery, belonging to Mrs. Osburn, of Bloomfield.

Every exertion is making by order of the proper authorities in the yard to procure the other bodies. Men are continually dragging for them, it being impossible, in the present state of the full tides, to drain off the water.

In taking a full view of the bridge and gates it is impossible to attach any thing like blame to any one. The gates were one mass of heavy timbers, many of which were twenty inches square, strongly braced with stout iron. This solidity may be somewhat imagined, when it is stated that it took nearly 40 men to hoist perpendicularly a portion of one of the gates; for it must be understood, that such was the pressure of water against them, that they were literally wrenched from the stone work, and broke in halves horizontally, snapping the heavy timbers that formed like twigs. It was observed by many, that some of the unfortunate sufferers reached the bottom of the dock before the water had made its full entrance; but in a moment, these enormous gates, with heavy pieces of planking, and blocks of wood which laid at the bottom, were dashed against the unfortunate individuals and the whole hurried to and fro in violent agitation. Many escapes near and on the ends of the bridge is stated as being almost miraculous. When the water had assumed a surface, an infant in long clothes was seen quite buoyant. It was soon taken out without the least injury, and restored to its astonished mother, who, it would appear, was so frightened at the dreadful sight she witnessed, that she dropped her child into the water.

It is impossible to calculate on the numbers that still may be in the dock, for those who have been found do not seem by any means to constitute the amount of persons who were on the bridge. There is only one application for a missing body; when it is to be recollect that the notice of this melancholy business cannot as yet have reached any distance, and the masses of persons in the Dock yard that day were from the farthest parts of the kingdom, there is but too much reason to suppose that to-morrow will bring more distressing inquiries.

It is supposed not less than 40,000 people witnessed the launch. At any other time I should be disposed to give you every particular of the ceremony, but this distressing accident has deprived us of all interest, except a melancholy remembrance. I shall be sure to address you again to-morrow, if bodies are found, and give you all particulars.

Canada—From accounts which we find in the Quebec papers, it was thought that the large ship *Baron of Renfrew*, which sailed from Quebec in September last had been lost. On the 13th this ship was passed in long 55, lat 44, 41, and she was then discharging a quantity of water. A vessel has arrived at Quebec, which touched at Gaspe, and brought a letter from that port dated on the 1st inst. says that brig arrived at Gaspe on the 25th of September, the captain of which reports that he saw the *Baron of Renfrew* near the Grand Bank, broken up, and floating in several detached pieces and that part of the crew were on each. The weather at the time was so violent, that no assistance could be rendered. We are inclined to believe that the above report is not correct.—The Captain arrived at Gaspe, no doubt saw the wreck of a large vessel but most probably it was that of the *Columbus*, parts of which were seen in the latitude of the Grand Bank the latter part of August, by a vessel in the Thames.

N Y Com. Advertiser

From the *New York Advocate*.
Browne the Sculptor.—The following letter we received from that eccentric genius, Browne, who is, it seems, in Virginia, pursuing his successful method of taking plaster casts:

Monticello, Oct. 18, 1825.—You will perceive by this, that I have been "successful again." The venerable Thomas Jefferson has submitted to my ordeal: the effect has been—a perfect Bust—Having a few days previous, taken a most exquisite bust of James Madison, he kindly presented me with a letter of introduction to Mr. Jefferson, expressing therein his satisfaction on this memorable and fatal occasion.

Under these circumstances, it occurred to Mr. Waller that the operation of transfusion would be a measure to rescue the patient from her perilous situation.

Dr. Blundell was sent for and upon his arrival he

particular subject, I might venture to take a full bust, I did so, and succeeded; but just as I was removing the material from the head and shoulders of the venerable patriot, four ladies came into the room, accompanied by a gentleman, and troubled me with their exclamations and surmises, and thereby retarded my progress considerably. The good old man stood it like a hero, and you know it is no trifle, yet could not altogether overcome the sensation of feeling faint. Finding the ladies did not retire at my request, I determined that they should leave me alone to my own operations, and spoke rather peremptorily—and all was as it should be, a perfect model; and the American people will be presented with a fac simile of the man they delight to honor. I should do wrong to myself did I not say, that owing to the intrusion of the ladies, I had to pull the old gentleman's ears a little. We supped together a half hour after, and we all laughed heartily at the scene. He is perfectly satisfied, and happy that I have succeeded. He has presented me with an original cast of Gen. Lafayette, executed by Haodon, in France, which when it gets to New York will substantiate the correctness of the one I lately took from the person of the General. Let Wickliffe, in the American, dare to repeat his assertions, deprecating my plan, when he finds Jefferson, Madison, Clay, Porter, Brown, &c have not been ashamed to sit for Browne, and have their "heads poulticed," as he calls it.

FINCASSE, Oct. 28.

Valuable Mine.—A silver mine, situated on the land of Wm. Gillaspie, is said to have been found, on Back creek in Bath county. Persons professing to be judges, do not hesitate to say the ore is Silver. One hundred pounds of ore, it is estimated, will furnish twenty five pounds of silver.

The "Queer Town."—A paragraph has lately travelled the rounds of the newspapers, stating that in Martinsburg, the seat of justice for Henry county, Va. there is not a woman to be found, &c. Wishing to ascertain the correctness of this statement, we lately made enquiry of a gentleman who is occasionally at that place, and he informs us that there is not a white woman, but that there are several black ones in that place. It contains two taverns and two stores, besides a few other houses.

Trial of John Conners.—A slip from the Chester-town Telegraph, under date of 31st October, communicates the following information respecting the trial of Conners, the supposed murderer of Miss Cunningham of Cecil county:

"This morning the court opened about 11 o'clock. Soon after, Mr. Kell, the state's attorney, rose, and stated to the court, that on account of the late decease of the clerk of the court, no process could be issued, and wished subpensas to be issued for several witnesses who live in Cecil, and one who resides on Kent Island. Col. Chambers, counsel for the defendant, then rose and stated, that there were witnesses present from Virginia and Kentucky who wished to return as soon as possible—from whose evidence, he believed, not a shadow of doubt could remain of Conners' innocence. He also expressed his readiness and desire to proceed to trial. After some little discussion between Mr. Kell and Col. Chambers, and some conversation with the judges, the case was postponed until to-morrow, at 9 o'clock, in order that Mr. Kell may be enabled to obtain other witnesses."

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States ship Decoy off the Barancas, October 11, 1825.

"The United States' ship *Decoy* arrived here on the 9th instant, after a passage of eleven days from Havana, where three of her crew contracted the yellow fever, which has proved very fatal to her officers and crew. The following officers and men have fallen victims to the disease: Lieutenant Commandant DULANY FOREST died October 1; Lieutenant G. F. WEAVER died October 5; WILLIAM L. CHEFFLIN died October 1; JOHN MALCOM died October 7. The remainder of the crew are landed at the Barancas, and are doing well. Lieutenant WILLIAM POTTINGER, Lieutenant WILLIAM GREEN, sailing master G. B. WILKINSON, Dr. GIDEON WHITE, midshipmen SKINNER, AIKIN, and YANCY, master's mate B. S. RICHARDSON, THOMAS STANLEY, gunner, and boatswain WELCH, are all well."

In the treaty recently concluded between the King of Portugal and the Emperor of Brazil, under the auspices of Sir Charles Stuart, and having for its object the recognition by Portugal of the independence of Brazil, there is stated to be a singular reservation contained in its first and second articles. While the King of Portugal establishes the independence of Brazil and allows his son Don Pedro to adopt the title of Emperor, he stipulates that he himself is also to enjoy the same title. Another article stipulates that the King of Portugal is to take every means of reuniting the Portuguese colonies in South America, with the Brazilian Empire. The most important part of the document is the article which continues the establishment of the same commercial relations which have hitherto been observed between the two countries, mentioning specifically that the duties shall be reciprocal and at fifteen per cent.

The treaty is signed by the following parties:—Charles Stuart, Louis Jose de Carvalho e Melo, Baras de Santo Amaro, Francis de Vitello Barbosa.

Baltimore American.

A gallant report.—As a nobleman was leading a very lovely young lady from the theatre, after the representation of the tragedy of *Zaire*, at which she had been greatly affected, they met VOLTAIRE, to whom the nobleman said, "You have much to answer for—the crime of drawing floods of tears from those beautiful eyes." Voltaire replied, "Ah, my lord, those eyes know too well how to revenge themselves."

LOUISVILLE PORTER HOUSE.

Steelman & Rudy

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the large and convenient white frame house, on Main street, formerly occupied by Mr. J. W. Breden, where they will

LETTER FROM GREECE

We have the pleasure to lay before our readers another letter from Dr. Howe to his friend in this place. The letters of June 8th and 23d, to which he alludes, have not been received.

Hydra, July 13, 1825.

Dear Sir—In my last of the 23d of June, I gave you an account of the alarming progress of Ibrahim Pacha's army in the Morea; of the destruction of Calamata, Nice and Tripolizza; that he then remained in the latter place; and that it was not probable he would make any further advances towards Napolie; since it was reported that the passes were well fortified by the Greeks. But what was my astonishment on my arrival at Napolie, to hear that the defiles were passed, and that the enemy were rapidly advancing upon the place; I could not believe the appalling news, until from my windows with telescope, I saw their columns filing out of the mountains, and forming in regular line upon the extremity of the vast plain of Argos, near what is called the Mills. In the small position of the Mills, where were some old walls and fortifications, Demetrius Ypsilanti brother of prince Alexander Ypsilanti, had made a stand with a bout 250 Greeks, and sent over to Napolie for supplies of troops; but such was the confusion that no men could be got across the harbor in time; one boat only went over with five or six men, and among them I am happy to say, were Miller and Jervis, our countrymen. About 4 P. M. we could see that the attack was begun upon the Mills, and I passed over in a boat to take charge of the wounded. A column of about 2000 Arabs formed on the hills above the place, and rushed down with their dreadful cry of "Allah! Allah! Hu!" this was answered by the Greeks with a volley of musketry, which staggered the column, but their officers forcing them on, they drove the Greeks from the outer walls, and about 200 of them gained the inner part, and began to form their line, just in a position where the musketry could not reach them; at this moment, Miller, with two young Swiss, and eight Greeks, rushed upon them, sword in hand, and actually put them to flight; but upon three of their little number falling, and the enemy seeing their weakness, they were obliged to fall back; however the critical moment was gained, for a company from the Greek regiment of regulars coming up with fixed bayonets, the column fled off and did not renew the attack. The Turks lost about 90 men, and the Greeks only 5 or 6. The affair in itself was trifling, but its consequences are important, as it inspites the Greeks and teaches their enemy not to despise them; in fact it was necessary for the Greeks to fight here as they were upon the sea shore, and Ypsilanti having sent off the boats, their only resource was to stand or throw themselves overboard. During the night the soldiers flocked over from Napolie, and on the next morning Ypsilanti found himself with 700 men and perfectly secure in his position. However the Pasha did not again attack him, but proceeded to Argos, which is but 7 miles from Napolie and in full sight, a smooth plain extended from one to the other; here he rested three days, his cavalry scouring the plain, and even venturing within the reach of the guns from the forts. On the fourth day he set fire to Argos, and took up the line of march for Tripolizza; which place, shameful to tell, he reached without opposition. The Greeks indeed say, he is now surrounded and blocked up in the plain of Tripolizza; but I suspect he will stay there no longer than he chooses, which will be to receive reinforcements and provisions from Modon.

It is not the strength of the enemy, it is not the weakness of the Greeks, that has brought this blow upon the country; the latter appeared terror struck at the approach of a regular army, and left undefended passes, where 100 men could keep back 10 000. Perhaps I am wrong to say they were terror struck; it is not fear, but it is the anarchy that reigns in the country, and the completely unorganized state of the army, which have brought Greece to a situation so perilous, that nothing but a body of foreign troops can save her. Look at her situation; 8000 troops have marched from Modon, across the whole Morea, to the very gates of Napolie; they have laid waste her plains, destroyed her crops, and burnt four of her most populous towns. The loss of the places, in themselves considered, is not much, but it shows most lamentably the state of a country through which such an army can pass unresisted; and I repeat it, unless foreign troops can be brought here by the beginning of the next campaign, Greece is probably lost. The next campaign do I say? God only knows what may be her situation next spring! The enemy's fleet are probably out, the reinforcements will soon be landed at Modon, and in one month, all may be over. However in this perhaps I colour too highly, and speak rather the opinions and fears of others, than my own real sentiments. I am not yet disengaged; Greece has resources and may do much. Colocotroni begins to breathe again, men flock around him; Ypsilanti, whom I believe to be as brave and patriotic as Washington, though unfortunately without his talents, has now marched after the enemy with 2000 men. I hope he will do some thing in the passes. The proud Pasha may have led his men to their graves in the Morea. But I cannot deny that the crisis is an awful one, and a few weeks may decide the fate of this suffering country for fifteen years to come.

At sea affairs go badly; part of the enemy's fleet came out of Suda, and were furiously engaged by the little Greek vessels, and two brigs were burnt against them, but unfortunately without effect; and their heavy frigates, with troops on board, bore away for Modon, where they have before now arrived. One of the Hydroots returning home, was blown up by a Turkish slave on board, and 60 out of her crew of 85 perished. This circumstance leads me to mention an affair which I shudder to recall to memory, and which I blush to record. On the receipt of the news of this destruction of their countrymen, the Hydroots seized on the Turkish prisoners in this place and barbarously murdered 200 of them, with their pistols, yatagans, and knives. This was not merely a burst of fury—it was not merely the act of a mob;—nor the melancholy truth cannot be hid, three fourths of the people of Hydra did not—do not condemn it. It was not the act of a moment; the work of death went on for three hours;—in all this time the agonizing shrieks of two hundred mangled, dying victims reached the ears of the old Primate, who sat in their Caldeches, smoking their pipes, and merely saying, "Oh! it is a very bad thing!" took no steps to stop the slaughter. Not one friend of humanity rushed forward to save them, though the poor wretches, after being stabbed, ran shrieking—staggering—through the streets, shot at by the men; stoned by the children, until some lucky ball eased them of their sufferings, and they sunk down upon the ground; where

they lay unburied and kicked about like dogs, till the Greeks were obliged, for their own sakes, to throw them into the sea. Only twenty slaves escaped by concealing themselves and these were yesterday sent home to Smyrna, in order if possible, to pacify the Turks, and prevent a reprisal upon the Greeks there; and it is a fact, as strange as true, that these slaves went home with reluctance. These very Hydroots, who barbarously murdered 200 Turks, in general treat them with so much kindness and indulgence, that they consider it a misfortune to be sent home. And is this the people in whose cause I am engaged, and whose feelings and fears I make my own? Alas! they have polluted a cause the most righteous, with deeds most diabolical, and almost as bad as their inhuman enemies. But the philanthropist will say, "if they are thus depraved, so much more need of their improvement." For myself my hopes are not in this generation, but in the next; for ages past they have laboured under an oppression the most horrible, and their regeneration cannot be effected in a moment.

The Greek fleet has just anchored in this harbour; they confirm the report that the Turkish vessels have got to Modon with provisions, ammunition, and about 3000 troops. The Greek admiral says he will be out at sea again in 10 days. The sailors are not disengaged; they are brave, broad, and despise their enemies in fact the Turks have uniformly shewn themselves at sea, to be the greatest lubbers imaginable. They have large beautiful frigates, which they manage admirably; but so miserably do they work their guns that the Greeks suffer almost nothing from them. The fact is, their sailors are principally Greeks, Maltese, and Italians; but they never allow any but the faithful, that is to say, the Mussulmen, to handle the cannon. A proclamation is this day issued, which makes known, that in fourteen days from this time the gulf of Patras will be under blockade, and all vessels passing will be strictly searched. This will be something more than a paper blockade; for some Greek cruisers are already there, and in a few days a competent force will be sent. We have just received news from the Morea, where affairs begin to look brighter. It is not impossible the reinforcements will be unable to reach Ibrahim Pacha; nay, he may even be effectually blocked up in the plain of Tripolizza, where he still rests. On the 1st, the Greeks took nearly one hundred camels, laden with stores from Modon, and destined for the Pasha. But we know nothing of the future; the continual changes and uncertainties, baffle all calculations, and we can only do our best, and calmly await the result. Government begin to find that they cannot oppose the regular army of the enemy with their wild troops, who positively know no more of order or discipline, than our North American Indians. They begin to talk seriously of raising 3 or 4000 men in Ireland, or elsewhere, and most of them wish for American officers. On consideration it has appeared to me impracticable to have troops, in sufficient numbers, from the United States, since among other reasons they would expect higher pay than could possibly be given them in Greece.

Our news from Missolonghi are favourable; he enemy have made three assaults upon the place and been repulsed with great loss. The inhabitants fear not, and will doubtless be able to defend themselves against any number of the wild Albanians that can be brought there; but should Ibrahim Pacha with his tactics besiege the place, he would carry it in a short time. In my letter of the 8th and 23d of June, I had given you an account of the public proceedings of Greece, which I had intended for the good of our country as you are so entirely ignorant in America of every thing relating to affairs here; and I wished you to make the most important facts public, in any manner you chose—but as I think those letters are lost, I shall give you a rapid summary of what I there detailed at length. I told you of the capture of Navarino by the Turks, and their strict observance of all the terms of capitulation; of their advance upon, and successive destruction of the towns of Nice and Calamata; of the entire dispersion of the Greek army; and the universal discontent of the country which made the people demand that Colocotroni should be set at liberty, and made generalissimo, which was done. Immediately after, followed that affair at Modon, where Micales burnt 2 frigates, 5 corvettes and a number of small vessels, in all 25. Immediately after the fall of Navarino, Fletcher the minister of interior, advanced with about 1000 men to Small Hill, to endeavour to cover the provinces of Arcadia; in a day or two the Turks advanced against his position, and entirely cut off his army, leaving the brave fellow dead upon the spot. Fletcher was a priest; but among the first to rise against the Turks, and during the whole revolution had distinguished himself by his bold and active exertions; he enriched himself much; and his talents procured him the place of minister of interior, in despite of the vileness of his moral character. On the 2d of June the fleet from Constantinople consisting of 100 sail followed by a division of the Greek fleet appeared off Hydra, on which an attack was expected, and all preparations made for an obstinate defence.—But on the 5th the Greeks attacked the enemy with their fire ships, burnt two frigates, drove two others ashore, and destroyed several corvetts and transports. This bold stroke and decided advantage, so weakened and scattered the enemy's fleet that they bore away for Suda, where lay also the Alexandrian fleet. Here the Greeks blockaded them for a month, when they made an attempt to come out, but were driven back with the loss of one large corvette; but they took advantage of a gale of wind which had dispersed the Greeks, and ran out to sea. After the destruction of Nice and Calamata, Ibrahim Pacha scoured all Arcadia, and then came on boldly, and as the Greeks thought blindly to Leondari, where he was met by Colocotroni, who immediately succeeded in cutting off a division of his army, and enclosed them for two days in a defile; but on the third day, another division making a *detour*, came to the assistance of the first; an engagement ensued, in which the Greeks were worsted, inasmuch as the enemy extricated themselves. Leondari was then taken; the route lay open to Tripolizza, the distance was but 5 hours, and nothing could stop the progress of the enemy; it then remained for the Greeks to show themselves worthy of their name. Now Tripolizza was by far the largest and richest town in the Morea, and was always the Turkish capital; situated in the centre of the country, surrounded by mountains, it seemed a rallying point, and one that could not be taken; but when the inhabitants found the enemy were advancing upon it in such power that their walls could not resist the cannon, and that they would be unable to retake it if the enemy got possession, they gave the order for its destruction; the torch was applied, the walls were levelled, and, in three hours the rich and populous Tripolizza was left smoking ruin and a heap of ashes. On the 12th of June died General Ulysses, or Odysseus; he had been taken prisoner by the troops of government, and confined in a high tower,

charged with treason; from his tower he attempted to make his escape, by letting himself down with a rope which broke, and precipitated him from an immense height upon the rocks below. In him, Greece has lost one of her bravest, but most dangerous sons; the fact of his guilt cannot be questioned, and by his death the tumults of Attica are hushed.

July 14—News from the Morea better and better; it grows certain that Ibrahim Pacha is in great trouble; he has made several ineffectual attempts to escape from the plains of Tripolizza, but has been prevented by the Greeks, who to the number of 15000 fill the passes. Four days since, they cut off 100 horses with provisions destined for his camp.

S. G. HOWE.

Paris, September 10th.

At present, when every day furnishes fresh proofs of the hostile feeling entertained by the Austrian Cabinet towards the Greeks, the following letter, written by a person well acquainted with the situation of Austria, and the policy of its government, may not be uninteresting. In this letter will be found the true reason of the inveteracy of the Emperor Francis with regard to the Greek cause.

The empire of Austria is composed of twenty different people, who are divided from each other as much by manners, language, habits and interest as by natural boundaries. The administration and legislation of many of these states differ in the most essential manner from those of others. Look, for example, to the wide distinction in the action of government, which is observable in the system pursued in Hungary and Austria, properly so called, and that which exists in Lombardy, Galicia, Bohemia, Illyria, Carinthia, Carniola, and other countries. Indifference, repugnance and often hatred, are the only sentiments felt by the people of these various countries towards each other. As subjects, they pay and obey—as soldiers, they fight, but there being no connecting principle of nationality between them it is of very little consequence to the Tyrolian, or the Croatian, or to the inhabitant of many of the other states, that Venine, Hermonstadt, Brody, or Egra should continue or cease to belong to their master. On the other hand Austria, probably more than any other empire in Europe, governs in the interest of the few at the expense of the many, and she is consequently, with the exception of some of her hereditary states, far from possessing the affection of her numerous subjects. A powerful army skillfully distributed and garrisoned over her territory and a numerous and vigilant police, secure her internal quiet, and which she still hopes to maintain a long time by carefully keeping her people in a state of ignorance Austria is sufficiently fortified on the north and on the east from the invasion of knowledge, but her western and south-western frontiers are exposed to the dangerous influence of the representative governments of Bavaria and France. To the principles which are abroad in Bavaria, she opposes the hereditary and habitual affection of her Austrian and Tyrolian subjects, and whom she treats with more generosity than her other subjects. To check the introduction into Italy of the principles in activity in France, she makes use of—and will make use of—exile, terror and if it be necessary, massacre; see the recent instance at Pavia. In the present state of things in Europe, the weak side of the Austrian empire is Hungary. That warlike nation was, not many years back, the point d'appui and bulwark of the Austrian monarchy. But owing to the extraordinary march of events, Hungary, which, in 1805 and 1809, kept the imperial crown upon the heads of the princes of the House of Lorraine, may be destined, before the lapse of many years, to wrest the sceptre from their hands. It is the fear of such an event that renders the probable success of the Greeks the greatest possible evil in the eyes of the Austrian Government. If the Cross should triumph over the Crescent—if law and liberty should in Greece replace despotism and slavery the Hungarians fired by the example, and excited by their well known love of country, may attempt to reconquer their ancient independence: and should success, or even a protracted struggle, be the result, it would shake the empire of Austria to its foundation:—The crime—the unpardonable crime of the Greeks in the eyes of Austria in this:—their vicinity to Hungary. Hungary, the most warlike nation in Europe, counts nine millions of inhabitants. From them come the best infantry, and the entire of the light cavalry of the Austrian armies. A strong feeling of nationality is deeply rooted in the minds of the population, and from time to time undeniable symptoms of its termination burst forth. It is then to remove every opportunity for its future development that Austria employs, and will employ, all manner of underhand means, intrigues, and even force, if necessary, to prevent the emancipation of the Greeks. The Cabinet of Vienna is convinced that the triumph of the Greeks would sooner or later, lead to the emancipation of Hungary, and, by regular gradation, to that of Bohemia and Italy. She therefore acts under the influence of fear—and well grounded fear; and that is a malady not easily got rid of.

B. Constant has just published a pamphlet entitled "Appeal to the Nations of Christendom" in favor of the Greeks. In it the following passage:—Certain signs, not to be mistaken, announce that if the English Government be not forestalled by us, the independence of Greece will be her work." After reading the intelligence arrived to-day from Greece, one would be led to suppose that the writer knew what had taken place at Napoli di Romania. It is stated on unquestionable authority, that the five Members composing the Provisional Government of Greece, seeing the extremity to which Missolonghi was reduced, and the little chance of her being rescued from it, entered into a treaty with Captain Hamilton, commanding the British Naval station, by which they declare that Greece places herself under the protection of England. General Roche, in the name of the Paris Committee, and Mr. Waddington in the name of the Committee of the United States of America, protested against this treaty.

Letters from Russia state that there have been recently made some very serious representations by the Russian Cabinet to the Northern Courts, relative to the intercourse carried on by their subjects with what Russia persists in calling the Insurgents of South America. It is added, that Russia demanded that this state of things should be put stop to, and that no more commercial communications should be allowed to be carried on with South America until Spain had come to a definitive resolution on that question. However, this demand or recommendation of the Autocrat seems to have produced no effect, for ships for Mexico, Colombia, &c. are daily quitting the ports of the Netherlands, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark. As to the Russian merchants, their hands are completely tied up, they being expressly prohibited any commerce, direct or indirect, with the new States of America.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Judge Gould's Oration.—We have read with unusual pleasure, an oration delivered by the Hon. James Gould at a meeting of the Connecticut Phi Beta Kappa Society at New Haven, on the 13th of September last, and just published at the request of a committee. We know not when we have perused with more entire satisfaction, any similar production, whether we regard its matter or its dress. The writer's great object, is to advance the cause of literature and pure morals, in our own country, and he has done it most powerfully. Possessed of a classical and refined taste, his style is neat and precise; not marred in a single instance by false ornament, nor the introduction of a redundant epithet. He hangs not out the sign of hard words to shew his learning, nor introduces new ones because the language is not copious enough. The oration in short, is such as might be expected of the distinguished scholar who was the author of it, and we warmly recommend it to imitation, as a model of chaste and fine writing.

As our justification for this marked praise, we will now give the following extract from its closing pages.

"True glory, and lasting interests, of a nation are to be sought, in the cultivation of useful knowledge, good morals and the arts of peace. And whenever the first of these is made to flourish, the two latter are found in its train.

The importance of intellectual culture was clearly understood, by the original founders of our free institutions. Among their early cares was the establishment of those seats of learning which for generations past, have enlightened and adorned our country. These have been the sources of that portion, which we possess, of useful learning, and general morality; the pillars of that system of popular and universal instruction, by which this section of our country has been distinguished, above all the communities of the earth; the nurseries, which have supplied learning and wisdom to our halls of legislation, our pulpits, and our tribunals of justice. May we never incur the reproach of permitting such institutions to languish in our hands.

It is a fact, pre-eminently worthy of our attention, that the literary character of every nation is in a great measure, determined, by that of its literary institutions. And it is in vain to expect, that our country can ever reach, and maintain, that rank, to which she aspires, among the nations of the earth, without supporting a correspondent rank, in intellectual improvement. Until "American books" shall be "read" in Europe and especially in Great Britain; until there shall be an interchange, between the two countries, as well of learning, as of the physical products of industry, it is idle, to think of our maintaining a literary competition with that nation. And those boasts—which we witness but too many examples—of our own superiority, in genius and learning, can only expose us to the derision of the world.

Our vernacular literature is still in its rudiments. It would however, be a gross slander upon our country to deny, that she possesses a large, and invaluable fund of literary and scientific knowledge. But of this, far the greater part is derived from foreign sources. Some of our literary institutions, it is true, are above all praise, for their perseverance and success, in raising the standard of education, and learning, in our country, *without means and in the midst of discouragement*. Until "American books" shall be "read" in Europe and especially in Great Britain; until there shall be an interchange, between the two countries, as well of learning, as of the physical products of industry, it is idle, to think of our maintaining a literary competition with that nation. And those boasts—which we witness but too many examples—of our own superiority, in genius and learning, can only expose us to the derision of the world.

Such, in a great measure, must the relative state of our literature, and probably continue to be, until we shall have full-organized universities, and a body of literati, forming a distinct profession. But such a consummation can never be attained, until, in imitating the literary character, we shall also emulate the literary patronage, of foreign nations. As the standard of learning and education rises, it becomes necessary, that the means of sustaining it, be proportionately augmented.

Unfortunately, however, those very civil regulations upon which we justly set the highest value, presents some obstacles, to the attainment, by our literary institutions, of that rank, to which they might otherwise aspire. In other nations, princes, nobles, and the possessors of great hereditary wealth, are the natural and prescriptive founders, and patrons, of seats of learning. But by the frame of our civil policy, and its equalizing effect, in the division, and subdivision of inheritances, our institutions of learning are, entirely excluded from the two former, and, in a great measure, from the last of these sources of patronage. And it is apparent, that, unless some new sources of pecuniary aid shall be opened, to our principal seats of learning; unless they shall be enabled, by their endowments to keep pace with the advancement of the age, and even to take a lead, in that advancement; they must ultimately decline.

Let it not be forgotten, that our literary institutions, and the general learning of our country, must flourish, or decay, together. And that if they are permitted to languish, the fault, the folly and disgrace, will all be our own. Let the friends of our country, then, unite their efforts, to avert so great a reprobation—so great a calamity.

Our present condition as a people, is a subject of just congratulation; and our future destiny is committed, under Providence, to our own care.—We have advantages, possessed, to an equal extent, by no other people on the globe, for a high career, in intellectual improvement. Our unlimited freedom of enquiry, of opinion, and of enterprise; our free and frequent intercourse with every region of the earth; a language, more widely extended, and known, throughout the world, than any other living tongue; a freedom of competition, which enables the humblest citizen to aspire to the highest distinctions; and the general prosperity, and increasing resources of our country; all these, combined, present peculiar facilities, and scope, for exertion, and emulation, in every useful pursuit.

But, above all, the age, in which we live, and the existing state of the world, bring with them, irresistible motives to exertion, in the cause of liberal, and useful knowledge. There are certain periods, in which the human mind is excited, by an almost simultaneous, and universal impulse to unusual activity; and such is the period, which we, this day witness. The present is, pre-eminently, an age of enquiry, and enterprise, of discovery, of invention, and of universal improvement. It is an age, full of destiny; and, if we are just to ourselves, of most auspicious augury to our country.

The present generation has introduced a new era, in science, and productive industry. Liberal knowledge and the useful arts, are now pursued, to an extent, far surpassing all former example; the general scale of learning is enlarged;—and even in these latter days, sciences, unknown to our fathers, have sprung into life. Mineralogy, geology, galvanism, statistics, political economy, and the modern system of chemistry, may all be regarded, as *new or recent sciences*. That great desideratum, the longitude has, virtually, and to most practical purposes, been discovered, by the invention of the chronometer. The physical and abstract sciences, and general literature, are steadily advancing; geographical discovery is prosecuted, with zeal and perseverance, which yield neither to the rigors of an arctic climate, nor to the terrors of an Afican desert. Every mountain and valley, in

both hemispheres, is a scene of scientific research. And universal learning, in its numerous departments, is rapidly extending its limits, and augmenting its stores.

To the honor of our country, she has thus far, partaken largely of the spirit of the age. And what a noble field, for exertion and improvement, now lies before her! In commerce, she is second only to a single nation. Her internal resources are inexhaustible; and in native enterprise, she yields to no nation on the globe. With a population, doubling in the lapse of a single generation; an almost boundless territory, of which the shores are washed by two oceans and comprehend nearly every variety of soil and climate; with the freest civil institutions existing, and a people, intelligent, and addicted to enquiry; it may surely be said of her, if of any nation visited by the sun, that the means of achieving greatness and glory, are at her own command. While her external commerce visits every shore, a spirit of internal improvement has gone forth, which nothing can resist. In the mean time, her frontier settlements are rapidly advancing their limits: Her population is pressing to the furthest barriers of the West: And the silent, and desolate shores of the Pacific, will soon, resound with the cheering voice of industry, and beam with the light of science. Those neglected regions, hitherto the wastes of nature, are shortly, to become the abodes of knowledge, and wealth, and civilized life.

Nos, primus equis Orients affavit anhelis,

Ilic, sera rubens accedit lumina Vesper.

Baltimore Monument.—Yesterday, agreeably to the arrangements already announced, the completion of this beautiful edifice was celebrated by throwing it open to public view in presence of an immense concourse of citizens of all ages and sexes. The day was delightful and mild for the season, and the presence of a clear sky and genial sun, added much to the brilliant and martial appearance of the military, and to the satisfaction of the thousands who were near. This monument is the property and justly the pride of Baltimore, and for its protection from injury is placed under the guardianship of every citizen, whatever be his age or condition.

We regret to add that a short time previous to the ceremony, a part of the scaffolding of the new hotel suddenly gave way from the number of persons upon it—we learn that several persons were injured by the fall, and two very severely.

Balt. American.

We have devoted no small portion of our space to-day to the publication of the accounts of the New-York and Albany celebrations of the junction of the waters of our "Mediterranean" with those of the Atlantic sea—a celebration never surpassed in splendor on the continent of America. This was not an idle display of magnificence—not vast groups and assemblages collected without an object. They celebrated a moral triumph—a victory obtained by art over nature—victory in which the everlasting hills and rivers have been subdued and forced to give way to human enterprise.—No towns and villages have been laid in ashes—but vast recesses, interminable forests, and eagle-haunted lakes have been laid open to the Atlantic waters; and means of easy and cheap communication provided between these formerly dreary and desolate regions and all quarters of the globe. Those canal commissioners who have taught the rivers when and where to desert their ancient beds, and to flow in new channels at their bidding, now receive the reward which they merit so well; the gratitude of a country rendered rich, productive and accessible by their labours. They behold the evidence of their triumphs in smiling farms and cultivated villages—in the diffusive expansion of human industry. Surely these are victories worthy of celebrations so magnificent. The warrior is now taught that there are other roads to the gates of human glory than those drenched in human blood—that laurels may be reaped by other hands than those that wield the soldier's blade. We have another object in view by giving these proceedings in detail—and that is, to stimulate our citizens of Maryland to fight similar battles with the rivers that roll, as in defiance of any such contests so near us. We trust that this New-York celebration will fire the hearts of our friends and neighbors, to neglect no longer an opportunity of gathering laurels so verdant. We can but felicitate ourselves in the belief, that when the time of our celebration comes, it will be like that of our sister state, grand and imposing. To the gentlemen who constitute the convention shortly to assemble in this city, it will more especially belong to harmonize discordant interests and domestic feuds; to reconcile all the divisions in our own ranks and to arrange the Maryland forces for the field. They will remember the important task confided to their hands, and will discipline and systematize those energies which have been so long dormant or counteracting.—Much is hoped—much is confidently expected, from that convention;—the eyes of our fellow-citizens will watch all their movements with more than curiosity. Well will they deserve the name of public benefactors—well will they be entitled to a glorious share in the bloodless laurels hereafter to be reaped—well will they be entitled to receive the gratitude of posterity, if they successfully accomplish the grand objects of their convocation.—*Ib.*

From the Commentator.

Suspicion and Prosecution.—In a few hours after the horrid fate of the late Col. Sharp was generally known, suspicion designated, as the probable author of the atrocious deed, a young man, belonging to the county of Simpson, called JERE. BEAUCHAMP; a nephew of the late noted Senator of the same name.

In consequence of these suspicions he was pursued, by four citizens of this county, who did not overtake him on his road home; but reached his house in Simpson 24 hours after he did, and there arrested him, and brought him back to Frankfort, arriving on Tuesday evening last. On Wednesday afternoon he was brought before two justices, for examination; but Mr. C. S. Bibb appearing for the Commonwealth, and believing that more testimony might be procured than was then in Frankfort, moved the justices to postpone the examination, and was proceeding to urge his motion; when the prisoner rose, and said that he was quite willing that there should be time allowed to procure all the testimony that could be got. After some consultation as to the time which might be required, the examination was put off until next Monday week, and in the mean time, the prisoner was committed.

The circumstances which have caused the suspicion and arrest of this young man are chiefly as follows:

It is said, that he had conceived an inveterate hostility to Col. Sharp, on account of an occurrence effecting him only indirectly, and in consequence of his own subsequent act, which delicacy forbids us to mention; and that he had under this feeling, threatened the life of Col. Sharp.

It is known, that he arrived in Frankfort on Sunday evening, before the murder, and departed thence early the next morning.

It is said that he exhibited no curiosity about the affair in the morning before he left town; and that he met the representative of his county a few miles from town, on his way to the Legislature, and conversed with him some time, without mentioning this most extraordinary affair.

It is said that he applied to both the great taverns in town, on Sunday evening, for lodgings and a private room, neither of them being able to accommodate him; he was referred to Mr. Joel Scott's where he was received and lodged.

It is said, that during the night he was heard to go out of the house, and to return an hour or two after.

It is said, that the patarole [citizens performing the duty of watchmen] at half past one o'clock that night passed and observed, a man in a cloak, such as Beauchamp wears, and whose appearance agrees with his.

A bloody handkerchief was dropped by the assassin, through which, it is supposed, he stabbed, and then wiped the dagger on it; just such a handkerchief it is said, Beauchamp had tied round his forehead at the tavern and at Mr. Scott's.

A plain track was found in the yard where Mrs. Sharp saw the assassin, after she left her bed, that track it is said, corresponds with Beauchamp's boot or shoe.

It is said, that when he had got near home, he denied ever having been at Frankfort.

It is said, that when he was arrested, he had about him a dirk, with rather a broad blade made exceedingly sharp; not so broad as the wound in the deceased, but with which it might have been made if drawn out obliquely.

The persons by whom he was arrested, lost the dirk and also the handkerchief on their way up.

It is said, that his conduct on the road as he went home, was such as to excite some suspicion.

Such are the circumstances which common report alleges with regard to this individual. Supposing them to be true they are of rather an imposing character taken together. We give them as we hear them spoken of publicly, in town without knowing whether they, or any of them, can be proved, and without comment.

LEXINGTON:

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1825.

We waited till a late hour in hopes of receiving communications from our friends, at the seat of government but have been disappointed.

The proceedings of the Legislature, as reported in the *Commentator*, came too late, to give even a condensed view of them, in this day's paper. We hope to give, in our next, such parts of them as we shall consider most interesting to our readers.

A bill, repealing the "Reorganizing Law," of last session, (except so much as relates to the Sergeant of the Court of Appeals,) passed in the House of Representatives, on the 14th instant, every Judge Breaker, voting against it. This bill reduces the salaries of the Judges of the Appellate Court, to 1200 dollars.

On the next day, the House, by a vote of 83 to 17, instructed the Committee of Courts of Justice, to bring in a bill, to reduce the salaries of the Circuit Court Judges, to 1000 dollars, per annum.

In the Senate, the repealing bill has passed to a third reading, and was to be taken up yesterday, where its fate, which is uncertain, is yet to be determined. If the interpretation of the Constitution by the people; if their instructions, as given at the last election, were to have due weight in that body, the bill must pass without hesitation.

From appearances, this session of the Legislature, bids fair to be short. *Retrenchment*, seems to be the order of the day, and the *Relief Party*, who last session increased the amount of the salaries of the Judges, from \$4,500 to \$8,000, are foremost, in what they conceive to be the race of popularity!

COURT OF APPEALS.

The Constitutional Court of Appeals is still in session and has delivered opinions on a variety of cases; granted supersedeas, and heard arguments in cases. Judge Owsley has delivered the unanimous opinion of the Court, in the case of Bodley *versus* Gaither, in which our Occupying Claimant Laws are fully sustained and enforced. The Court say, they are not bound by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Green *versus* Biddle, because that decision was given by less than a majority of the Court. The opinion, we are informed, is drawn up with ability, in which it is clearly shown, that the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, has uniformly maintained by its decisions, the validity of the Occupant Law.

If our information on the subject be correct, this decision should forever silence the slanders of Rowan and others, who have asserted that the Old Court had virtually set these laws at nought. This unfounded assertion, and unblushing slander was reiterated in the report against the Judges, drawn up by Rowan and adopted by the last Legislature. It is a piece with the hue and cry excited against Judges Boyle, Owsley, and Mills, for deciding the two years' Replevin Law unconstitutional, and which has been made the cause of all the outcry against the Judiciary.

When this subject shall be properly understood, it will be found to contain as foul slanders against the Judges as those in the case of the Occupant Laws. The principles here decided, are by no means new. They have been repeatedly recognized, and acted on by the Judiciary of other states, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina, Missouri, &c. have given the same decision. The venerable Governor Scott, in assigning his reasons for not signing the Occupying Claimant Law in 1812, acted on the same principles. The document, containing his objections, is said to have been penned by Judge Bledsoe, then Secretary of State, one of the first lawyers and jurists in America. Gov. Scott, says, "but we are not only forbidden to break, but even to impair contracts by any law." If one individual had contracted a debt, payable to another on a given day, to say by law, that a

longer time should be given, would impair the contract; that is, lessen its force, although the debt should be left subsisting."

This is substantially what the Court of Appeals said in the opinion for which they have been vilified, abused, nick-named *tyrants, three kings, &c.* and for which the *Relief party*, trampled upon the Constitution, in order to drive him from office.

France and Mexico.—France, it seems, is at length treading the steps of the United States and England, in regard to the Spanish American Colonies, though she proceeds slowly and cautiously. It is now affirmed that the preliminary measure of recognizing commercial agents from Mexico, has been adopted, and French agents are to be sent to the new Republic.

Columbia.—The Columbian of the 5th of September states, that "the departmental canvass for President and Vice President had closed, when his excellency Gen. Bolivar was unanimously chosen President, and Dr. Christobal Mendoza, Vice President of the republic."

To the Editor of the Kentucky Whig.

Sir.—Permit an advocate of American rights, or rather a lover of general justice, to call the attention of your readers to a paragraph in your interesting paper of the 17th inst. It is that which refers to a memoir, lately read by Dr. Barry, at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, supposed to contain a *discovery* on the subject of the "motion of the blood in the veins."

From reasoning says the author of the paragraph, as well as from direct experiments made upon living animals, the author of this memoir has been led to conclude, that the return of the blood to the heart is made by atmospheric pressure. According to him, a *vacuum* is formed in the thoracic cavities at the moment of inspiration, which produces upon all the fluids in communication with those parts, the same effect as the ascent of the piston does in a new pump.

Whether true or false, this theory of the motion of the venous blood does not belong to Dr. Barry. Ever since the establishment of the medical department of Transylvania University, in 1819, it has been regularly taught by the Professor of the Institutes in that school, and was uniformly advocated by him for at least ten years previous to that period. Sixteen years ago, then, it was openly defended in the United States. It is not known to the writer of this notice, that the theory had been *antecedently* broached in Europe. But since that time it has appeared in several English publications, and he believes, also in some French one.

Dr. Barry is mistaken in alleging that "inspiration" has any influence in producing the "vacuum" into which the venous blood is forced. That vacuum or rather the tendency towards it, occurs in the heart, and results exclusively from the dilatation of that organ.

In his "Outlines of a course of lectures," published in 1823, the Professor of the Institutes, in the medical department of Transylvania University, has the following paragraph:

"Suction of the heart."

"Instead of being forced open by the impulse of the returning blood, the heart opens by its own action, creating thus, a tendency to a vacuum, into which the venous blood immediately rushes."

This is palpably a reference to the same process which Dr. Barry describes in his memoir. It does appear, then, that this new theory of the motion of the venous blood is of American origin.

R. K.

LEWIS SANDERS Jun. has been elected a member of the House of Representatives, for this county, in the place of Col. Sharp—*Commentator*.

Stock Jobbing.—By a report of the Committee of Ways and Means, which is crowded out of our columns to day by a press of matter, it appears that some of the wealthy officers of government, declined receiving their salaries in the depreciated Commonwealth's paper; evidently intending, at some future day, to demand payment of all arrears in *specie*; a speculating project, which the committee thinks ought to be guarded against by law. We were greatly surprised by this information, for though we had heard of some officers getting their salaries shaved by brokers, before they became due, we were not aware that any waited long for their money, after it became due. We had seen a good deal printed about the old judges receiving fifteen hundred dollars a year in *specie*, equal to three thousand in commonwealth; and should not have doubted a moment, that they were "the rich, and well born" who were thus offending against the policy of the country; but it could not be the Judges, because, in consequence of the act of last session, they have no salaries to receive.—Who could they be? Who were so managing? Why, upon enquiry we found that his excellency the Governor, is the most prominent, if not the only officer of government who is pursuing this cunning policy. It would surely have done more honor to his excellency's character for liberality, to have drawn the money and lent it to some of those favourites who were compelled to resort to the Shaving shop.—*Ib.*

THE BRANDYWINE arrived at Havre on the 4th Oct. and landed Lafayette and his suite, all well. She had proceeded thence to Coves, to re-caulk, having leaked badly in her *upper-works*. And thus ends the alarming story, perhaps, set afloat by some lad who for the first time had seen salt water, and was afraid of he knew not what. We have no further particulars.

Niles' Register.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, S.C.
Court of Appeals, November 17, 1825.

James Robinson, plaintiff. *Upon a W. E. to a*
Against John Scott, defendant. *petite Circuit Court.*

THIS day came the plaintiff by his attorney, and it appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein: It is therefore ordered that unless he enter his appearance on or before the first day of the next April term of this court, judgment will be rendered against him by default; And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published once a week, for three weeks successively, in some newspaper, authorised by law to publish such orders; the last of which publications, shall be at least four weeks preceding the appearance day.

A copy Teste,

J. SWIGERT, c. c. a.

(Combs for plff. in error.)

FORTUNE'S HOME.

Complete Prize List of the Drawing of
Class, No. 2, New Series,
Louisville Health Lottery,

The following were the nine numbers drawn from the wheel:

1st day—Sept. 17.—Nos. 28, 24, 1.

2d day—Oct. 8.—Nos. 14, 8, 20.

3d day—Nov. 5.—Nos. 10, 29, 5.

The whole under the immediate observation of the magistrates of the county, committee from the Louisville board of trustees, and superintending committee appointed by the board of managers, whose respective certificates are filed in the manager's office, and open at all times, for the examination of the public.

The Agent respectfully referring the holders of tickets to the scheme of said class, has the honor to announce the following, as the result agreeably thereto:

1000 Dollars, to the ticket having upon it, the combination 5, 10, 29*

500 Dollars to the ticket having upon it, the combination 3, 14, 20,

500 Dollars to the ticket having upon it, the combination 1, 24, 28,

100 Dollars each, to the 24 tickets having upon them No's 10, 29,

35 Dollars each, to the 24 tickets having upon them No's 5, 10,

20 Dollars each, to the 24 tickets having upon them No's 5, 29,

10 Dollars each, to the 72 tickets having upon them No's 8, 14; 8, 20, or 14, 20,

5 Dollars each, to the \$1 tickets having upon them No's 1, 24; 1, 28; or 24, 28;

2 Dollars each, to the 1881 tickets having upon them either of the first six drawn numbers, to wit: either No. 1, No. 8, No. 14, No. 20, No. 24, or No. 28.

ALL OTHER TICKETS ARE BLANKS.

Fortunate holders of Prize Tickets are invited to present them and receive their money forthwith; remembering that if not presented before the 5th of March next, they are considered by the scheme as donations.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS NOW SOLICITED TO THE SCHEME OF CLASS, NO. 3,

**HIGHEST PRIZE
TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.**

WILL positively be drawn within thirty days, if the sale of tickets will justify.

Twenty-four numbers—four ballots to be drawn, all in a few minutes.

1 Prize of \$2000 is \$2000.

1 " 500 " 500

1 " 500 " 500

From the London New Monthly Magazine.
THE INSPIRATION OF TASSO.

Tasso! I feel thy phrenzy—yes, 'tis there,
The beauteous vision hovers in the air.
She leaves the home the stars conceal from earth,
Where Pleasure knows no hours and Life no birth;
Where angels wake the sphere-accorded choir,
And borne on golden wings outspeed desire.
A softer glory streams around her head;
No trace, no echo leaves her airy tread;
She glides—she sinks: I see thy knee recline,
And on thy visage melt a glow divine;
Thy forehead sinks in worship on thy breast,
But by thy outstretch'd hands thy joy's express;
Twice dared thy eye those features not behold;
But thou canst not thy mortal vision fold.
Into thy heart has smiled that seraph gaze
Where soothed Pity veil'd the Godhead's blaze.
Eternal majesty that braw'r'd—
Eternal Love that melting lip display'd;
And like sweet music which a dreamer wakes
At night, when through a cloud the moonlight breaks
So steals her voice upon thy ravish'd ear,
And rapture's spell has disenchanted fear.
"The angels' lyres," she said, "had ceased to thrill;
Each front was bow'd each lip in prayer was still;
And o'er their radiant features fell their hair,
And veil'd their vision from the o'erpowering glare
Of their creator's majesty; when, lo!
A strain arose, which (but its theme was woe!)
Had seem'd by seraph drawn; and though delight
Stay'd on the parted lip the accents' flight,
Still would each arching brow and startling eye
Ask who could sorrow in the abode of joy?
And then a moment on each angel-face
A shade of pity fill'd the glory's place,
As from a sigh to nought the measure stole,
When thus spake he who breath'd to sound its soul:
"Descend some seraph to yon vapoury borne,
Where half his life in gloom fallen man must mourn;
There but alike his kind in form, not mind,
Tasso, the Minstrel of the Cross, thou'lt find;
And as his sorrows charm'd the sons of bliss,
For once let joy immortals feel be his;
And say, 'tis written in futurity—
They chains shall fall; and those who taunted thee,
And call'd thee mad, shall crowd thy triumph-train,
And, kneeling, pray to thee to rear again,
And lift thee on Ambition's ruined throne.
And proffer thee their consuls faded crown.
And thou shalt smile, forgiving on the swarm,
Like seraph hovering o'er the gathering storm,
Who knows that soon the ever changing wave
Will cease at wan'ning of the moon to heave.
And when they throw their arms aloof to hail
Thee victor—sudden, powerless to fail
Each arn—the smile of Triumph from each visage flee.
Their voices die away inaudibly,
And to thy drooping forehead shall be given
A crown more worth—unperishing—in Heaven."

An Elephant fight.—The following description of an elephant fight is extracted from a Picturesque View along the ganges, by Lieut Col de Forest. An excellent breakfast (says Col. F.) awaited our arrival; after which we passed on to a spacious verandah on the east side of the palace which looked down into the area prepared for the combat; the latter was nearly surrounded by a paling of bamboo, eighteen or twenty feet high. Soon after we were seated the crowd were admitted, and presently filled the circumference of the Theatre below us. Two very large war elephants were brought forward from opposite sides, each preceded by its favorite female, whose presence it appears, is necessary to arouse the anger of these noble animals. The conflict of this part, however, gave little sport, one of them appearing very shy, and inferior to his opponent in strength; they were therefore withdrawn. An other pair now advanced led as the first. These approached with a slow and majestic step, until they caught a glimpse of each other; both of them raising their trunks, and uttering a shrill cry, rushed with the most tremendous impetuosity together, presenting their heads to receive the first shock. It was awfully grand. The animals thus stopped in the first career, still continued to strive by every possible exertion of strength and art to force their adversary back, or to attack him in the flank. Their heads, however, still were firmly pressed together, and they alternately rallied. One was of rather smaller size than his antagonist, but he appeared to make up for his deficiency by his greater spirit. He retreated a little for the moment, but it was only to renew the charge with increased rage: again they met; the same tremendous concussion took place, and these attacks were several times repeated, until in a last and most desperate one, a tooth of the smallest elephant was broken in two with a loud crash. Still he was not dispirited; and would have persevered longer in the contest; but being now so decidedly inferior to his adversary, the fire works were thrown between them which terminated the combat. The noble animals kept for this sport are unfit for any other purpose, and are almost ungovernable to the mahouts. They are fed to bring them to this furious state, on high seasoned food and spices, which in a manner intoxicates them, and renders them furious beyond description. The mahouts, or conductors, sit upon the elephant's backs during the contest, and too often fall victims to the mad rage of their own animal or the opposing one. There is a large pad mattress strongly fixed on the animal's back, and covered over with a coarse netting of thick white cotton rope; to this the mahout clings, and as the elephants approach to attack, the rider gradually recedes towards the tail, where he usually is at the moment of the shock, stimulating the already furious animal with his voice and the sharp goad with which the elephants are always driven and guided.

The Journal de Toulouse contains the following account of a storm with which the parish of Laborde, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, was visited on the 1st instant: The rain which began to fall in the evening did not cease till five o'clock on the following morning. Such was its force and abundance, that a part of the trees which covered the first ridge of the mountain were torn up by the roots, and carried with immense masses of rock upon the lands below. The fall of these blocks was accompanied with an insupportable odour and a tremendous noise. In some places the ground has been absolutely washed up, rivulets diverted from their course, and their beds filled up with roots and stones—Many bridges have been carried away, some banks washed down, and in places the road rendered impassable. Similar disasters, but of less extent, have thrown into distress the parishes of Espanros, Arrodet, and Lomme."

Lord Nelson was loath to inflict punishment and when he was obliged, as he called it, "to endure the torture of seeing me flogged," he came out of his cabin with hurried steps—ran into the gangway—made his bow to the Marine General, and reading the article of war the

culprit had infringed, said, "Boatswain, do your duty." The lash was instantly applied, and consequently the sufferer exclaimed, "forgive me, Admiral, forgive me," he would look round with wild anxiety, and as all the officers kept silence (when the fellow really merited his punishment,) he would say, "What! none of you speak for him—ava-t—cast him off—Jack, in the day of battle remember me, and be a good fellow in future." A poor devil was about to be flogged; he was a landsman, and few pitied him. His offence was drunkenness. As he was tying up, a lovely girl, contrary to all rules rushed through the officers, and falling on her knees, clasped Nelson's hands in which were the articles of war. "Pray forgive him your honour, and he shall never offend again." "Your face" said he, "is a security for his good behaviour. Let him go; the fellow cannot be bad who has such a lovely creature in his care." The man rose to be a Lieutenant; his name was William Pye.

The art of flying.—Courtney, the American Phenomenon, as the English papers style him, has made a second "terrific flight" from Dover heights to the Rock of Gibraltar. At three o'clock the rope walk, parade, bridges, heights, house tops, and every place that would afford a view, were crowded beyond description. At twenty minutes before five he started in most magnificent style, amidst the plaudits of the assembled thousands of spectators and performed it in twenty two seconds, on a plane of 1,400 feet, without the least inconvenience. Mr. Courtney is said to be a natural son of the late popular actor and dramatist John George H. man

La Perouse.—Captain Manby, recently arrived at Paris, has brought a report, supported by presumptive evidence, that the spot where the intrepid La Perouse perished forty years ago, with his brave crew, is now ascertained. An English whaler discovered a long and low island, surrounded by innumerable breakers, situated between New Caledonia and New Guinea, at nearly an equal distance from each of these islands. The inhabitants came on board the whaler, and one of the Chiefs had a cross of St. Louis hanging as an ornament from one of his ears. Others of the natives had swords, on which the word "Paris" was engraved, and some were observed to have medals of Louis the Sixteenth. When they were asked how they got these things? one of the chiefs, aged about fifty, said, that when he was young, a large ship was wrecked in violent gale on a coral reef and that all on board perished and that the sea cast some boxes on shore which contained the cross of St. Louis and other things. During his voyage round the world, Captain Manby had seen several medals of the same kind which La Perouse had distributed among the natives of California; and as La Perouse, on his departure from Botany Bay, intimated that he intended to steer from the northern part of New Holland and to explore that great Archipelago, there is great reason to fear that the dangers already mentioned caused his destruction of that great navigator and his gallant crew. The cross of St. Louis is now on its way to Europe and will be delivered to Captain Manby

Paris paper

Naples Sept 14.—A singular crime—or rather a crime accompanied with circumstances such as perhaps never before happened took place some time ago in Bari. A man condemned to be hanged for some unpardonable offence, was conducted to the scaffold and underwent his sentence. After the execution, the body was stripped and laid on a bier to be carried to the place of interment; but as it was on the way to its final home, it was observed to move, and on examination it was discovered that the vital spark was not extinct. Surgical assistance was procured, and the criminal was brought back to life, and afterwards re-conducted to prison. On his arrival there his grave clothes were taken away, and as the hangman had taken possession of the others, and refused to give them up, a furious dispute arose between him and the naked fellow about them, the hangman claiming them as his perquisites, upon the plea that he had hanged the fellow, whereas the other demanded them as his property al leging that he had not been properly hanged. Enraged at not succeeding in so just a demand he caught up a knife that lay near and stabbed the hangman in the belly.—The wound was dangerous but not immediately mortal. The criminal will probably be hanged again with all convenient speed. At all events, it is most likely he will be the first and the last who will have the boast of having killed his own hangman, and that, too after having been hanged.

We have copied the following from a Paris paper brought by the Lewis, on Friday last, for the information of our fair readers.

Balt dress.—Blue guaze dress over a white satin slip. The dress is cut low and square at the bust and ornamented with a drapery which crosses under the ceinture. Full sleeve, the fullness arranged in folds divided into three compartments, and placed in a saluting direction. The trimming of the skirt consists of a light bouillon of blue guaze arranged in the style of drapery, and looped with small bouquets of field flowers. The hair is dressed full upon the temples, with a band of pearls brought low upon the forehead. A bouquet of roses is placed far back among the bows of the hind hair. Necklace, &c. White gros de Naples slippers. White kid gloves.—Fan of white crape embroidered with silver.

From the Vermont Journal.

DARYING.

Mr. EDITOR—I have been so well pleased with the idea of a dairy, or milky room, the plan of which was recently described to me, that I am induced to make it public.

The shelves are so constructed as to admit the immersion of a milk pan in cold water, nearly to the top resembling a shallow trough. By the advantage of location, the water is constantly running from a spring, into one end of the shelf and off at the other, and may easily be conducted from shelf to shelf, through a whole room. The consequence is the milk keeps perfectly sweet in the warm season, until the cream is all risen, which is in a short time—of course the butter will be sweet. Now is there not hundreds of places that would admit the same improvement at trifling expence, which would be refunded four fold in one season?

And, sir, I will add a line from my own experience in churning. Be sure to put in sufficient of new milk to make your cream very thin: viz: put in equal or even double the quantity of milk you do cream; the consequence is, your butter is brought with less than half the labour, or time, and less liable to be white or striped, as the mess will be all the time thin, more easy, and if it spatters up, it immediately runs down, so that the whole gets equally moved and all changes at once to butter.

4. Lover of good Butter.

Waterford, Vt. 1825.

FORTUNE'S HOME.

Class, No. 2, New Series,
Louisville Health Lottery,
COMPLETED.

The following were the nine numbers drawn from the wheel:

1st day—Sept. 17—Nos. 28, 24, 1.
2d day—Oct. 8—Nos. 14, 8, 20.
3d day—Nov. 5—Nos. 10, 29, 5.

The whole under the immediate observation of the magistrates of the county, committee from the Louisville board of trustees, and superintending committee, appointed by the board of managers, whose respective certificates are filed in the manager's office, and open, at all times, for the examination of the public.

J. M. PIKE, Agent.

Nov. 10 8ow

Class, No. 3, New Series,
LOUISVILLE HEALTH LOTTERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE
TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.

WILL positively be drawn within thirty days, if the sale of tickets will justify.
Twenty-four numbers—four ballots to be drawn, all in a few minutes.

1 Prize of \$2000 20 Prizes of 100
1 " 500 20 " 50
1 " 500 80 " 10
1 " 280 760 " 4

About one and a fourth blanks to a prize. Price of tickets, Five Dollars.

J. M. PIKE, Agent.

JAMES M. PIKE,
WANTS to purchase a NEGRO GIRL, from 10 to 15 years of age. Make application at his Lottery and Exchange Office, Lexington.

October 6 3ow

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

DAVID A. SAYRE

STILL continues to purchase and sell all kinds of Eastern, Southern and Western Bank Notes, on the lowest terms, and transacts all business in the Exchange line.

Checks on the Eastward 1-2 per cent. advance.
Nov. 17. 9ow.

EXCHANGE.

OFFICE BANK U. STATES,

Lexington, Sept. 19, 1825.

CHECKS at sight on the BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, at 1-2 per cent.

Sept 19 3ow

HUGH W. HAWES,

COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL leave Louisville, his present residence, on the 20th of October next, to establish himself in NEW ORLEANS, where he will attend strictly to the duties of his profession. He will also attend to the settlement of accounts and receiving monies of Commission Merchants or others. Previous to that time, letters may be directed to him at Louisville. To avoid the risk and detention of the mail, he will if directed, remit monies collected, to Louisville, to be deposited in the U. S. Bank subject to the order of the owner.

References:

RICHARD HIGGINS, RICHARD H. CHINN, ROBERT WICKLIFFE, THOMPSONS & BAILYSS, SNEAD & ANDERSON, FIELD & HILL, Lexington, Ky. Louisville, Ky. Louisville, Ky. September 22 1ow

RICHARD H. CHINN,

CONTINUES to practice law in the Fayette and Circuit Courts. He will in future regularly attend the Circuit Court of the United States—The Court of Appeals and General Court at Frankfort. His office is kept on Short street, two doors below the Branch Bank, Lexington. Sept. 22 1ow

LAW NOTICE.

LESLIE COMBS,

INFORMS his clients, that his Office is kept open during his occasional absence, and Mr. J. B. COLEMAN is authorized to transact all kinds of business.

Sept. 29 2ow

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.



THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, have appointed the subscriber their Agent, for effecting Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on dwelling houses, stores, workshops, mills, factories and other buildings; and on furniture, goods, wares, merchandise, or other stock contained therein, on terms as liberal as those of any other office.

The rates of insurance, and every other information on the subject, will be made known on application to the subscriber at his Bookstore.

W. W. WORSLEY.

November 10, 1825. 8ow

LEXINGTON BREWERY.

THE subscribers having rented the above establishment for a term of years, will be ready in a few days to supply this town and the neighboring towns with PORTER, BEER and ALE, of superior quality and at reduced prices. Orders from the country directed to the Brewery, through the Post-office, will be attended to.

Cash paid for BARLEY on delivery.

ALSO WANTED,

50 Cords of Good Wood.

MONTMOLLEN & DONOHOO.

October 27 6ow

N. B. All letters must be post paid.

WANTED TO RENT,

A residence, for a small family, near the centre of town. A liberal price will be given. Enquire of THE PRINTER.

Nov. 17. 9-3w.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE at the office of the Kentucky Whig, between 150 and 200 lbs. Brevier, about half worn. It will be sold cheap for cash, or, on a credit of 60 or 90 days, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Oct. 13 4ow

NEW GOODS.

PRITCHART & ROBINSON,
HAVE just received their WINTER GOODS, and will sell them low for cash.

8ow

NEW GOODS.

ALEXANDER PARKER,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former assortment, and is now opening at his store, opposite the Court House in Lexington, a choice assortment of GOODS, among which are the following articles:

BROAD CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, ass'd.	
Cabinets and Satinets,	do
Rose Blankets,	do
3 and 4 Point,	do
Twilled and Plain Bombazets,	do
Irish Linens,	do
Plain and striped Jaconets,	do
Cambric and Mulmul Muslins,	do
Italian, Mantua and Nankin Crapes,	do
Merino and Bandana Handkerchiefs,	do
Blue, buff, and light coloured fancy Prints,	do
7-8, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Cotton Sheetings,	do
Best Sea Island Shirting,	do
Best steam loom	do
Ladies' cotton and worsted Hose,	do
Single and double sole Morocco Shoes,	do
Misses' Morocco Slippers,	do
Valencia Slippers,	do
Children's Morocco Shoes,	do
Best Loaf Sugar and Coffee,	do